

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE
PUNJAB, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH, AND
CENTRAL PROVINCES,

Received up to 23rd May, 1872.

POLITICAL (DOMESTIC).

THE *Kavi Vachan Sudhá*, of the 25th March, deplores the failure of Moonshee Pyare Lall's scheme for the reduction of marriage expenses.

The writer, after describing the want of practical success which has attended the Moonshee's efforts, proposes that each community should select a head of its own to watch over the proceedings and invest him with power to settle quarrels and disputes which may arise between the parties to be engaged in marriage. In the event of any deviation from the prescribed rules of the community, punishments should be inflicted by the chosen head.

The *Vidyá Vilás*, of the 9th May, reports on the authority of a correspondent a serious case of theft attended with murder at Rawul Pindee. On the night of the 15th April, a party of thieves broke into the house of one Gaman Khoja, and entering a room containing cash and other valuables, set about their work, when the owner was aroused from sleep and rushed into the room. He was seized by the thieves and killed on the spot. His wife then set up loud cries, but was massacred by the thieves, who stripped her of all her ornaments and carried them away, together with the property in the house.

The correspondent regrets that, notwithstanding the noise which took place on the occasion, none of the policemen nor the

neighbours should have attempted to render help, and that no notice should have been taken of such a serious case until the sweeper of the house on going there next morning to clean it, found the owners lying dead, and reported the matter to the police. Inquiries were then set on foot, but no trace of the thieves or the stolen property has been found. The Deputy Commissioner has offered a reward of Rs. 200 to any one who finds out the offenders.

The *Rohilkhand Akhbár*, of the 11th May, publishes in its correspondence columns a letter in which the attention of Government is invited to the necessity of providing the Korum—a rivulet running between Kohat and Bunnoo—with a bridge. The river is said to become unfordable in the rainy season, and passengers find it difficult in consequence to cross it. Recently two travellers were attempting to ford it, and one of them was drowned. As Government spends large sums of money in erecting works of public utility, the writer hopes that attention will be directed to the necessity of building a bridge over the stream, in order that travellers, as well as the Government dâk, may pass over it with safety and convenience.

Another correspondent of the same paper points out the need of raising the salary of ameens of courts. These officials are appointed under the sanction of Government in order to conduct inquiries into cases, and, in consideration of the heavy responsibility which this duty involves, are required to take oaths previous to their appointment; but are paid on a very low scale—the salary of the post being only Rs. 40 in the North-Western Provinces. It is said that in many of the courts of first instance the duties of an ameen are intrusted to the nazir, who is not even required to take oath.

This policy is condemned by the writer on the ground that it is unwise and impolitic to assign a low salary to a responsible office such as that of ameen, and to expect that the incumbents will discharge their duties honestly and conscientiously. In the lower courts the post of ameen is a very important one, seeing that inquiries into cases are conducted through him, and it is

therefore proper, in order to ensure honesty, that the salary of the post should be increased say to Rs. 100 per mensem at least, or, in case Government be unwilling to do so, that the inquiries in question should be made by the officers of the courts in person.

In another communicated article, the same paper condemns the policy of inflicting punishment on a whole city by making it pay the cost of maintenance of additional police in case of a disturbance happening in it, as was done at Bareilly and Moradabad last year on the occasion of the Mohurram riots, and only lately at Moradabad. The measure can only be just in case of all the inhabitants of a city being found guilty of taking part in a disturbance. Where such is not the case, it ought not to be enforced, because it is unjust that the innocent should be made to share in the punishment, and because the weight of it falls entirely on the respectable classes of the people, while the *budmashes*, who are concerned in the offence, are exempted from it on the score of poverty. (For a similar suggestion, see extract from the *Almorah Akhbár*, at p. 207 of the *Selections* for the week ending 23rd April last.)

The *Aina-i-Aib Numá-i-Hind*, of the same date, takes exception to Act No. III. and Circular No. 27 of 1867 relating to gambling. It is observed that since the passing of this Act gambling has become more prevalent than it was under the old *régime*. According to Section 5 of the Act, police officials below the grade of sub-inspector are not authorized to seize gamblers or gambling apparatus—a system to which the writer objects. It is argued that, as thannahdars, holding the same rank as head-constables of the 2nd and 3rd grades, are invested with the power of arrest and inquiry into criminal cases, there seems to be no reason why their interference should be considered unadvisable in cases of gambling. Besides as one sub-inspector is posted to every four or five, and one sub-inspector to every fifteen or twenty thannahs, full effect cannot be given to the Act, and the thannahdars find opportunities of siding with gamblers and abetting the crime in order to make money.

For these reasons the writer suggests that thannahdars should be invested with the power of arresting gamblers, and the Act in question modified accordingly.

A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Mooltan, states that a number of prostitutes, who had quitted the city through fear of being brought under the Lock Hospital Act, recently presented themselves in court in order to obtain exemption from the Act on the plea of their dealing only with the Natives and not European soldiers, and succeeded in their object after being required to draw up a recognizance engaging to abide by their assertion on pain of a fine of Rs. 100.

The correspondent calls in question the propriety of the measure, and fails to see why the authorities should not attend to the interests of Native subjects equally with those of Europeans.

The same paper complains that officers on being transferred from one place to another often take their particular favourites with them, and provide them with employment in their new office, by making changes in it or dismissing old incumbents. Undue influence and oppression is the result. Similarly Chief Engineers are in the habit of giving contracts of public works constructed under their supervision to men in whom they are interested.

In support of these statements, the writer quotes the case of an Executive Engineer of Oudh, who is said to take a *Kayasth*—an inhabitant of the North-Western Provinces—with him wherever he is transferred, in consequence of which the latter possesses much influence in his office.

A correspondent of the *Kárnámáh*, of the 13th May, who was recently on a visit to Lahore, complains of the narrow and uncleanly state of the streets and lanes of that city. Both in the morning and evening, the times at which the roads are frequented by the people, they present the most dirty appearance. Conservancy carts are seen passing through markets and streets, which emit the most offensive smell. The writer

thinks that the nuisance has not been brought to the notice of the authorities by the municipal committee.

The *Akmal-ul-Akhbár*, of the 15th May, in its column of local news, reports an important case of theft said to have taken place at the house of Mussamat Sohnee in Mohulla Maleewara (Delhi). The value of the property lost is estimated at about Rs. 2,000. The Deputy Inspector of Police made enquiries on the spot, but no trace of the thieves was found.

The *Almorah Akhbár*, of the same date, notices the scarcity of grain in the District of Gurhwal, in consequence of which pilgrims are said to have been prohibited from proceeding to Budree Nath.

The *Núr-ul-Absár*, of the same date, in its column of local news, states that since a tax has been levied on brick-kilns, brickmakers have been subjected to great loss. With the exception of a few persons, the rest have closed their workshops, and notwithstanding the long time that has elapsed, their case has not until recently been decided. The result is that while the poor men are wandering about in a ruined and wretched state, the people experience great difficulty in procuring building materials. The writer states on good authority, that the few among the brick-makers, who have submitted to the tax, have raised the price of bricks by Rs. 2-8-0 or Rs. 3 per thousand, although the tax paid amounts to only four annas per thousand. The authorities are asked to attend to the grievance.

In the next article the editor calls attention to the high rate of discount (6 pies) charged by the money-changers at Allahabad on each rupee changed.

The *Khair-Khwáh-i-Punjab*, of the 16th May, in referring to the new postal rule about the compulsory registration of all letters containing coin or currency notes, &c., often noticed in the *Selections*, suggests the following amendments:—

(a) The registration fee should vary according to the value of the coin or currency notes. Thus, on letters containing Rs. 10 worth of such notes, it should be one anna, on those containing notes above Rs. 10, but not exceeding Rs. 50 in value, two annas, and on all letters giving cover to notes above Rs. 50, four annas.

(b) Besides letters containing currency notes, the duplicates of which cannot be obtained, the registration of all others containing hoondees, money-orders, &c., should be made optional rather than compulsory.

The same paper states that, in consideration of the regard which the Maharajah of Bulrampore felt towards Lord Mayo, His Highness intends to fit up a library in His Lordship's name in the *Anjuman's* rooms in the Qaisur Bagh (Lucknow) as a memorial.

The *Urdu Akhbār*, of the same date, points out the need of teaching the prisoners in Government jails to read and write. Under the existing arrangements they are made to prepare a variety of useful things, which are sold and bring in much gain to Government.

The *Oudh Akhbār*, of the 17th May, in its column of local news, repeats the complaints noticed in the foregoing number of the *Selections* (*vide* p. 246, para. 1) as to the watering of the bazaars and streets of the city (Lucknow) being neglected, and again invites attention to the necessity of watering the more populous parts of the city, the cost being met from municipal funds.

The prevalence of thefts is also noticed. The large number of ruined houses in the city, which serve as lurking-places to thieves, and the fact of the people being compelled by the heat of the weather to sleep on the upper stories of houses, are said to be the causes.

The *Allypore Institute Gazette*, of the same date, dwells on the uselessness of the officers appointed by Government for

keeping accounts of the pensions granted to employés of the military department, who have either served their time or have been incapacitated for further service. These officers have a large staff of well-paid European and Native officials attached to them, who constantly move about through different districts in order to distribute pensions. The pensioners, whether male or female, and however sick or infirm they may be, have to wait on the officials to receive their allowances, and, in case of the payments being delayed for a few days, have to march with them to their great inconvenience.

It appears to the writer that the maintenance of these officers is injurious both to the Government and the pensioners for whose benefit they have been appointed; to the former, because of the heavy expenses incurred in keeping them, and to the latter because of the trouble caused by them; the writer would recommend that they should be abolished, and the distribution of pensions be intrusted to Collectors of districts.

The *Lawrence Gazette*, of the same date, states that a new building is to be erected for the *Meerut Debating Society* outside the Boodhana Gate, the one in Sapte bazaar having been demolished in pursuance of the opinion of Engineers and the advice of Mr. Ward, in consequence of the bridge over which it was built having given way (see p. 239, para. 1 of the *Selections* for the week ending 13th May last). Half of the cost will be paid from the local subscription for the Mayo Memorial Fund, the other half being contributed by the municipal committee.

The *Koh-i-Nûr*, of the 18th May, under the heading "Umritsur" draws the attention of the Local Fund Committee to the need of planting trees on the road leading to the Railway station and the Hathee Gate Road, in the absence of which passengers suffer great trouble in the hot season.

The *Nûr-ul-Anwar*, of the same date, draws the attention of Government to the harm done by the order said to be in force in cities, especially in Cawnpore, prohibiting the people from raising earthen walls or thatching their houses with

straw. The former must be built with bricks, *kutchā* or *puckā*, and the latter covered with tiles. It is remarked that the order is felt to be extremely oppressive by poor people, who, in cases when they can scarcely supply their daily wants, cannot be expected to get money with which to purchase bricks or tiles. Formerly when any of the walls of their houses fell down, they raised one of earth; but now they are compelled to suffer their houses to remain in ruins and expose themselves and their families to the severities of the weather, instances of which are commonly met with in the city.

Government is asked to direct its attention to the grievance and cancel the order, leaving the people at liberty to build their houses as they choose, and according as their means can allow.

A Ghazeepore correspondent of the *Rohilkhund Akhbār*, of the same date, states that cases of opium-stealing are common in the city, the reason being that the large numbers of cultivators, who are coming from distant places with loads of that drug for weighment, put up in fields and gardens outside the city, where thieves find opportunities of committing theft. A case occurred on the 7th May, in which a thief stole ten seers of opium, but was found out by the kotwal of the city.

POLITICAL (FOREIGN).

The *Muhibb-Marwar*, of the 15th May, in its column of local news, states that in consequence of the increasing scarcity of water in the city (Jodhpore), the Maharaja has been pleased to give a general permission to the people since the *Aksha-i-Tij* (May 10th) to procure it from the Ranee Sur Tank, situated within the royal fort, and the water of which has been hitherto used exclusively by persons inside the fort.

A correspondent of the *Dabdāba-i-Sikandari*, of the 20th May, notices the partiality said to have been shown by the Maharana of Odeypore to the chief of Bhunder in having nominated his younger son, Ruttum Sing, heir-apparent to the throne of Boterah, in supersession of the rightful heir, viz., the

nephew of Adhwut Sing, the reigning chief; and anticipates bad consequences from the unlawful proceeding, though at present the Maharana has succeeded in effecting a reconciliation between the chiefs.

The editor remarks that the claims of the Bhunder dynasty to the throne of Boterah having been rejected by the Agent to the Governor-General for the Rajpootana States, the course pursued by the Maharana is unjust, and thinks that, unless justice is done by him in the matter, there can be no hope of the chiefs remaining at peace with one another.

The Maharana is also blamed for having given another proof of his partiality to the Chief of Bhunder by exalting him to the 5th instead of the 13th seat in the Odeypore Durbar, which was hitherto occupied by the Chief of Ghanwara. This partiality is said to have given great offence to the chiefs of Odeypore.

COMMERCIAL.

The *Nur-ul-Absar*, of the 15th May, refers to the praises lavished on the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway Company for taking the lead of other Railway Companies in having secured good arrangements for preserving female privacy in the carriages set apart for Native women—European women having been appointed to assist female passengers in taking their seats in the carriages as well as in alighting from them.

In the Editor's opinion these arrangements will be of no avail so long as respectable Hindoostanee ladies are made to sit in the same carriages with *ayas* and women of other low castes, just as Native gentlemen, who cannot afford to pay first or second-class fare, have to sit with bearers and others.

The *Allygurh Institute Gazette*, of the 17th May, publishes in its correspondence a letter showing the disgraceful treatment which is the lot of Natives travelling by railway.

Are spectacle Mahomedan gentleman holding an important post under Government travelled with his family in a

reserved compartment from Zamanea to Allahabad. On the train reaching the latter station, a European ticket-collector insisted on personally inspecting the compartment, and despite the entreaties of the gentleman to have it examined by an *aya*, broke open the door of the compartment, and would have rushed into it, but for the interference of the Railway Police Inspector.

The writer holds up the incident as an example of the treatment which awaits Natives in journeying by rail, and regrets that, notwithstanding repeated complaints, railway abuses should have hitherto been allowed to exist. The East Indian Railway is blamed for having neglected to make arrangements for the convenience of female passengers, and its shortcomings in this respect are contrasted with the attention paid to the subject by the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway Company. The attention of Government is invited to the abuse.

The *Koh-i-Nur*, of the 18th May, points out the need of appointing a second Brahmin at the Ghaziabad Railway Station for supplying the Hindoo passengers with water. In consequence of large numbers of railway passengers from the East, the Punjab, &c., passing through the station, as well as the excessive heat of the weather, one man is not sufficient, and the services of another are necessary. The writer invites the attention of the Punjab Railway Company to the want, pointing out at the sametime the need of setting apart a place for the Brahmins to sit and keep a store of water in, which it is at present a desideratum.

The *Kavi Vachan Sudha*, of the 25th March, remarks that the *Bháshá Bodhiní*, Part IV., by Baboo Radha Lall, Headmaster of the Gya School, which has been prescribed as the text-book in Hindee for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University for 1874, is a bad choice, the book being too easy and simple.

The *Akhbár-i-Anjuman-i-Punjab*, of the 10th May, speaks in high terms of the flourishing state of the College of Jey-

ERRATA.

Note the following corrections in the foregoing number of the Selections :—

At page 260, last para., for "officers" *read* "offices."

" " 261, para. 1, ,, "these officers have a large staff" *read* "these offices," &c.

" " " " 2, ,, "officers," *read* "offices."

" " " " 3, ,, "the one in Sapte bazaar having given way" *read* "the one in Sapte Bazaar having been demolished in consequence of the bridge over which it was built, in pursuance of the opinion of Engineers and the advice of Mr. Ward, having given way."

" " 263, last para., ,, "Are spectable" *read* "a respectable."

" " 264, para. 3, ,, "which it is at present a desideratum" *read* "which is at present," &c.

Page 264, top of para. 4, supply the heading "Educational."

THE SCHOOL NO. 11. IN LEATHAGHERY (DOINBOY), a large number of Hindoo lads have left the school, the attendance having fallen from 400 to 15 or 16. The inhabitants of the city have established a school of their own.

too easy and simple.

The *Akhbár-i-Anjuman-i-Punjab*, of the 10th May, speaks in high terms of the flourishing state of the College of Jey-

pore. It is stated that within a short space of time the school has made great progress. Each year some pupils go up for the Entrance Examination at the Calcutta University, and pass with success. This year fifteen students passed.

The success of the school is ascribed to the active interest taken in its progress by the Maharajah, who from time to time passes orders such as are calculated to improve it. The writer refers also to the arrangements made by His Highness for the recreation of the students—a garden having been laid out for that purpose near the Sanganere Gate (*vide* page 17, paragraph 1, of the *Selections* for the week ending 13th January last).

A correspondent of the *Muhibb-i-Márwár*, of the 15th May, complains that since the management of the Jodhpore school has been transferred from Lalji Shree Motee Singh to the Government of Márwár, both the teachers and the taught are treated in a manner which is extremely disagreeable and disheartening to them, and everything is going on amiss. The Superintendent appointed to exercise supervision over the school visits it after months, and delays the payment of the teachers' salary, though regular disbursements are made from the royal treasury month by month. Again, books are supplied to students at double the usual prices, and other points of mismanagement exist.

The *Almorah Akhbár*, of the same date, notices the establishment of a school at that place for the benefit of the sons of labourers. The school time is from 7 p. m. to 9 p. m., and Hindee is the language taught.

The *Benares Akhbár*, of the 16th May, states that in consequence of a sweeper boy having been admitted into Marathe School No. II. in Ratnagherry (Bombay), a large number of Hindoo lads have left the school, the attendance having fallen from 400 to 15 or 16. The inhabitants of the city have established a school of their own.

The following Vernacular newspapers have been received up to 23rd May, 1872:—

No.	NAME OF NEWSPAPER.	LANGUAGE.	LOCALITY.	WHEN PUBLISHED.	DATE.	DATE OF RECEIPT.
					1872.	1872.
1	Kavi Vachan Sudhá, ...	Hindi, ...	Benares, ...	Bi-monthly, ...	March 25th	May 23rd
2	Dhulpore Gazette, ...	Urdu, ...	Dhulpore, ...	Weekly, ...	April 24th	15th
3	Nasim-i-Jaunpore, ...	Ditto, ...	Jounpore, ...	Ditto, ...	30th	14th
4	Rifāh-i-Khalāiq, ...	Ditto, ...	Shahjehanpore, ...	Bi-monthly, ...	1st	14th
5	Akhbār-i-Anjuman-i-Hind, ...	Ditto, ...	Lucknow, ...	Weekly, ...	May	17th
6	Hindi Mārvar Gazette, ...	Hindi, ...	Jodhpore, ...	Ditto, ...	4th	14th
7	Urdu ditto, ...	Urdu, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	6th	14th
8	Nasim-i-Jaunpore, ...	Ditto, ...	Jaunpore, ...	Ditto, ...	6th	16th
9	Najm-ul-Akhbār, ...	Ditto, ...	Meerut, ...	Ditto, ...	7th	14th
10	Vidyā Vilās, ...	Urdu-Dogrit, ...	Jammu, ...	Ditto, ...	8th	14th
11	Lauh-i-Mahfūz, ...	Urdu, ...	Moradabad, ...	Tri-monthly, ...	9th	15th
12	Agra Akhbar, ...	Ditto, ...	Agra, ...	Weekly, ...	10th	15th
13	Rajputana Social Science Congress Gazette.	Ditto, ...	Jaipore, ...	...	10th	15th
14	Akhbār-i-Anjuman-i-Panjāb, ...	Ditto, ...	Lahore, ...	Ditto, ...	10th	15th
15	Koh-i-Nūr, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	11th	14th
16	Panjābi Akhbar, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	11th	14th
17	Majma-ul-Bahrain, ...	Ditto, ...	Lodhiana, ...	Ditto, ...	11th	15th
18	Rohilkhund Akhbar, ...	Ditto, ...	Moradabad, ...	Ditto, ...	11th	16th
19	Asna-i-Aib Numā-i-Hind, ...	Ditto, ...	Lahore, ...	Ditto, ...	11th	16th
20	Latif-ul-Akhbār, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	Ditto, ...	12th	15th
21	Muir Gazette, ...	Urdu-Hindi, ...	Meerut, ...	Ditto, ...	12th	20th
22	Gwalior Gazette, ...	Urdu, ...	Gwalior, ...	Ditto, ...	12th	20th
23	Shua-i-Mihr, ...	Ditto, ...	Delhi, ...	Ditto, ...	13th	16th
24	Kárnámah, Akhbar, ...	Ditto, ...	Lucknow, ...	Ditto, ...	13th	17th
25	Pattiala Akhbar, ...	Ditto, ...	Puttiala, ...	Ditto, ...	13th	18th
26	Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí, ...	Ditto, ...	Rampore, ...	Ditto, ...	13th	20th
27	Hindi Mārvar Gazette, ...	Hindi, ...	Jodhpore, ...	Ditto, ...	13th	20th

28	Urdu Márwár Gazette,	...	Urdu,	...	Ditto,	...	...	13th	"	23th
29	Oudh Akhbár,	...	Ditto,	...	Lucknow,	...	...	16th	"	16th
30	Shola-i-Túr,	...	Ditto,	...	Cawnpore,	...	...	16th	"	16th
31	Nasfm-i-Jaunpore,	...	Ditto,	...	Jaunpore,	...	...	17th	"	17th
32	Matla-i-Núr,	...	Ditto,	...	Cawnpore,	...	...	17th	"	17th
33	Naf'ul Azám,	...	Arabic,	...	Lahore,	...	...	18th	"	18th
34	Núr-ul-Absár,	...	Urdu,	...	Allahabad,	...	...	18th	"	18th
35	Akhdár-i-Am,	...	Ditto,	...	Lahore,	...	...	20th	"	20th
36	Samaya Vinod,	...	Urdu-Hindi,	...	Nynce Tal,	...	...	20th	"	20th
37	Ab-i-Hayát-i-Hind,	...	Ditto,	...	Agra,	...	...	20th	"	20th
38	Khurshíd-i-Jahántáb,	...	Urdu,	...	Ditto,	...	...	20th	"	20th
39	Amir-ul-Akhdár,	...	Ditto,	...	Loharóo,	...	...	20th	"	20th
40	Akmal-ul-Akhdár,	...	Ditto,	...	Delhi,	...	...	21st	"	21st
41	Almorah Akhdár,	...	Urdu-Hindi,	...	Almorah,	...	...	22nd	"	22nd
42	Muhibb-i-Marwar,	...	Ditto,	...	Jodhpore,	...	...	23rd	"	23rd
43	Mufid-i-Am,	...	Urdu,	...	Agra,	...	...	21st	"	21st
44	Supplement to Lawrence Gazette,	...	Ditto,	...	Lawrence,	...	...	17th	"	17th
45	Benares Akhdár,	...	Hindi,	...	Benares,	...	...	20th	"	20th
46	Urdú Akhdár,	...	Urdu,	...	Delhi,	...	...	20th	"	20th
47	Jalwa-i-Túr,	...	Ditto,	...	Meerut,	...	...	20th	"	20th
48	Akhdár-i-Alam,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	...	20th	"	20th
49	Khair Khwáh-i-Panjáb,	...	Ditto,	...	Gujaranwalla,	...	...	21st	"	21st
50	Vidyá Vilás,	...	Urdu-Dogrit,	...	Jam nu,	...	...	20th	"	20th
51	Allygurh Institute Gazette,	...	Urdu-English,	...	Allygurh,	...	...	20th	"	20th
52	Shams-ul-Akhdár,	...	Urdu,	...	Lucknow,	...	...	20th	"	20th
53	Oudh Akhdár,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	...	21st	"	21st
54	Lawrence Gazette,	...	Ditto,	...	Meerut,	...	...	21st	"	21st
55	Mukhbir-i-Sádiq,	...	Ditto,	...	Lucknow,	...	...	23rd	"	23rd
56	Lauh-i-Mahfúz,	...	Ditto,	...	Moralaabad,	...	...	23rd	"	23rd
57	Rajputána Social Science Congress Gazette.	...	Ditto,	...	Jaipore,	...	...	18th	"	18th
58	Núr-ul-Anwár,	...	Ditto,	...	Cawnpore,	...	...	18th	"	18th
59	Meerut Gazette,	...	Ditto,	...	Meerut,	...	...	18th	"	20th
60	Akhdár-i-Anjuman-i-Hind,	...	Ditto,	...	Lucknow,	...	...	18th	"	20th

No.	NAME OF NEWSPAPER.	LANGUAGE.	LOCALITY.	WHEN PUB- LISHED.	DATE.	DATE OF RECEIPT.
61	Urdú Delhi Gazette, ...	Urdu,	Agra,	Weekly,	1872. May 18th	1872. May 20th
62	Koh-i-Núr, ...	Ditto,	Lahore,	Ditto,	" 18th	" 21st
63	Rohilkhund Akhbár, ...	Ditto,	Moradabad,	Ditto,	" 18th	" 22nd
64	Majma-ul-Bahrain, ...	Ditto,	Lodhiana,	Ditto,	" 18th	" 22nd
65	Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí, ...	Ditto,	Rampore,	Ditto,	" 20th	" 23rd
66	Muir Gazette, ...	Ditto,	Meerut,	Ditto,	" 20th	" 23rd
67	Oudh Akhbár, ...	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Bi-weekly,	" 21st	" 23rd

ALLAHABAD: }
The 15th June, 1872.

SOHAN LALL,
Offg. Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Presses of Upper India.